

In the Claims

Claims 1-9 (Cancelled)

10. (Currently amended) A process for producing cling fastener parts with a large number of interlocking members, comprising the steps of:

supplying a formulation of radiation-cross linkable prepolymers to a gap between a shaping roll and a backing roll of a forming station, said formulation having a viscosity of 150 to 20,000 mPa.s at 25°C;

shaping compressing the formulation into radial cutouts in the shaping roll in the forming station ~~into~~ to form a large number of interlocking members together with a base; and

treating the interlocking members and base with radiation to cure the formulation thereof.

11. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 10 wherein said shaping is performed by molding, casting and/or compression molding.

12. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 10 wherein said prepolymers are acrylic.

13. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 10 wherein the prepolymers are selected from the group consisting of polyester acrylates, epoxy acrylates, polyether acrylates, silicone acrylates and urethane acrylates.

14. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 10 wherein the prepolymers are urethane acrylates which are aliphatic mono-, bi- or trifunctional urethane acrylates.

15. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 10 wherein the formulation encompasses reactive diluents.

16. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 15 wherein the reactive diluents are monomers.

17. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 15 wherein the reactive diluents are acrylates.

18. (Currently amended) A process according to claim 17 wherein the acrylates are monofunctional acrylates selected from the group consisting of butyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl acrylate, hydroxypropyl acrylate, 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate, ethyl diglycol acrylate, isodecyl acrylate and 2-ethoxyethyl acrylate; bifunctional acrylates from the group consisting of diethylene glycol diacrylate, dipropylene glycol diacrylate, triethylene glycol diacrylate, tripropylene glycol ~~diacrylate~~ diacrylate and 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate; and/or trifunctional acrylates from the group consisting of trimethylolpropane triacrylate and pentaerythritol triacrylate.

19. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 18 wherein the reactive diluents are 2-ethoxyethyl acrylate, isodecyl acrylate, 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate and trimethylolpropane triacrylate.

20. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 10 wherein the radiation curing takes place by way of an electron beam.

21. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 10 wherein the radiation curing takes place by way of UV radiation.

22. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 21 wherein the formulation comprises at least one photoinitiator.

23. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 22 wherein the photoinitiator is selected from the group consisting of α -hydroxyketones, α -aminoketones, dimethylketals of benzil, bisbenzoylphenylphosphine oxides, metallocenes, and derivatives thereof.

24. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 23 wherein the photoinitiator is 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenylpropan-1-one.

Claims 25-26 (Cancelled)

27. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 26 10 wherein the viscosity is from 300 to 5,000 mPa.s.

Claims 28-29 (Cancelled)

30. (new) A process for producing cling fastener parts having a plurality of interlocking members, said process comprising the steps of:

supplying a viscous radiation-crosslinkable prepolymer formulation to a backing material; said formulation having a viscosity of 150 to 20,000 mPa.s at 25°C;

spreading said viscous formulation into a continuous layer on said backing material;

feeding said backing material and viscous formulation through a gap between a shaping roll having a plurality of cutouts for forming said interlocking members integral with a continuous base layer on said backing material;

irradiating said backing material, base layer and interlocking members to cure said prepolymer formulation; and

removing said interlocking members from said shaping roll.

31. (new) The process of claim 30, further comprising

supplying an excess of said viscous formulation onto said shaping roll by said backing material, and

compressing said viscous formulation into said cutouts in said shaping roll by said backing roll.

32. (new) The process of claim 31, wherein

said viscous formulation is spread on said backing material by a doctor blade.

33. (new) The process of claim 31, wherein said irradiating step comprises

directing a source of radiation onto said backing material to cure said viscous formulation in a direction from said base layer toward a tip of said interlocking members.

34. (new) The process of claim 30, wherein

said backing material is a nonwoven fabric or a sheet material.